

## ADMIRAL SCHLEY DROPS DEAD

FALLS ON WEST 44TH STREET  
AND EXPIRES AT ONCE.Blood Vessel in His Brain Burst—Skull  
Fractured on the Curb in His Fall—  
Body Recognized Quickly Was Pass-  
ing Through Town—His Naval Career.

Admiral Winfield Scott Schley, 64, fell on West 44th street, just west of Fifth avenue about 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon and died very soon after in the arms of Herman Snyder, a teacher of physical culture. A ruptured blood vessel in the brain had caused him to pitch forward, his forehead striking the curb. A fractured skull undoubtedly hastened his death, the doctors said.

About three hours before Admiral Schley and his wife had returned from Mount Kisco, where for three weeks they had been visiting their daughter and her husband, R. Stuart Wortley. Most of the summer Mr. and Mrs. Schley had been at their cottage at Lake George. When they came to town yesterday morning they went to the Algonquin in West 44th street near Sixth avenue, but they planned to stay there only until it was time to take the Congressional limited at 3 o'clock and go to their Washington home.

A few minutes after 12 o'clock Admiral Schley left the Algonquin and went to the New York Yacht Club a few doors away, where he had been in the habit of getting his mail when in town. He told his wife he would be back for luncheon. They expected several friends as guests. At the yacht club the Admiral greeted a few friends cordially, got his mail and bought some cigars. For a man who would have celebrated his seventy-second birthday on next Monday the men at the club thought the Admiral was looking remarkably fit. There was nothing to show that advancing years had made him careless of his personal appearance, which in his younger naval days had obtained for him the reputation of a natty naval officer.

Stepping out of the club the carriage driver saluted him and the Admiral walked toward Fifth avenue. Almost opposite Sherry's he turned to cross the street. He was half way across the street when he paused and turned back. As he was about to step to the sidewalk in front of the Berkeley Lyceum Theatre his face became white and he staggered and seemed to crumple. As he went down his forehead on the right side hit the curb.

West 44th street, the centre of the club district, was filled with the usual noonday bustling taxicabs and hurrying pedestrians. Harvin Thomas, a negro elevator boy, was standing at the entrance to the Berkeley building. "That old man is sick," he said, but an elevator call summoned him and he answered it. As he got to the elevator shaft he met Snyder, who is a physical culture instructor in the building, and told him that there was a sick man in the street. Snyder rushed out, and got to the curb as Admiral Schley fell. Snyder, who is strong, lifted the Admiral, while those who had gathered stepped aside. Snyder asked them to help, but no one did. Charles Beck, a wagon boy, ran down the street and told Policeman Clarke of the traffic squad, who was at the Fifth avenue crossing. With Clarke came Dr. E. F. Krug of 12 West 44th street. They were too late, however, for the doctor said the Admiral was dead.

Up to that time no one knew the neatly dressed elderly man in the gray sack suit. The doctor opened the collar and on the shirt were the letters "W. S. S. U. S. N." They were large, such letters as the laundry on a battleship would not fail to recognize. At once Snyder said:

"It's Admiral Schley beyond a doubt."

Word was sent to the New York Yacht Club and Commander J. D. J. Kelley, retired, who was there, called up Dr. W. S. Schley at his office in Forty-fifth street. Dr. Schley went to the Algonquin and told his mother that his father had been taken sick in the street. Later he told her of his death.

Then Dr. Schley went to the East Fifty-first street police station, where the body had been taken. Commander Kelley also went to the station and communicated with Commander Leutze at the Brooklyn navy yard. Admiral Leutze had heard of the death of Admiral Schley by that time, and as he had been informed that the body was at a police station he sent a navy ambulance in charge of Passed Assistant Surgeon Huff, who ranks as a lieutenant, a chief hospital steward and two orderlies to bring the body to the Brooklyn navy yard.

When the navy ambulance with Surgeon Huff got to the station Coroner Winterbottom had issued an order for an undertaker to remove the body to the Algonquin. But when the naval men came Stuart Wortley, who was at the police station, thought that they should take charge of the body. This arrangement was made after a little talk with the Coroner and the body was removed to the Algonquin about 5 o'clock.

Admiral Schley wore a gold nugget ring and a button of the Legion of Honor. He had \$21 in his pockets. The watch he carried had this inscription: "State of Maryland to the Honorable Winfield Scott Schley, U. S. Navy, for action and meritorious services in the rescue of Lieut. A. W. Gray, U. S. A., and six comrades from death at Cape Sabine, June 22, 1854." This in part told the story of his rescue of Greely in the Arctic.

It was said that Admiral Schley had been suffering from gastritis recently. His son, Dr. Schley, said this was not true. He said that the Admiral had been in unusually good health. In addition to his son and Mrs. Stuart Wortley he left a son, Capt. F. F. Schley, Mrs. Schley was Rebecca Franklin of Maryland and the Admiral married her on September 10, 1873.

The arrangements for the funeral of Admiral Schley have not been fully completed. His son said last night that his father's body would be sent to Washington on the 10 o'clock train this afternoon. The funeral services will probably be held at the Bethesda Baptist church. The interment will take place at Arlington.

Winfield Scott Schley was born on a farm at Richfield, three miles from Newburgh and Cayuga, N. Y., on October 9, 1829. He was a son of John J. Schley and Georgiana Virginia Schley. His father had served in the navy. Young Schley was in the schools at Freeport, N. Y., and in 1848 he entered the Naval Academy at Annapolis. He was graduated in 1850, and was almost at the foot of the class and the instructors did not hold him in high regard. He got many demerits for pranks and tricks which did not meet with the approval of the instructors. His classmates were said to be contemptuous.

His first assignment was with the steam frigate Niagara to Asiatic waters and then around the Cape of Good Hope. It was on this cruise that he got the name of Peggy. He had a very small fleet of ships he was proud and he usually wore patent leather shoes. In fact he was the smallest of his feet. He had a white trowsers made more large and baggy at the knee. For many years he was known as Peggy Schley. Many stories are told of Schley's early naval career. When the Niagara returned

from the far East Sumter had been laid upon. There were many Southern officers on the Niagara. It is said that Capt. McKean got the notion that the men from the South might attempt to capture the Niagara. When it came to taking the oath of allegiance several Southerners refused. One story had it that three midshipmen Schley held out for three days. Then when the Niagara was coming into Boston, the Captain having told him that he refused to take his implied resignation, as Schley's father was a strong Union man, young Schley came forward and said he would stand by the North.

Schley's first command came about in this fashion. He had been made a Lieutenant and sent from the Niagara to the gunboat Owaseo, which was attached to the gulf squadron of which Capt. James Alden of the Richmond was in command. One day the Captain's gig of the Owaseo pulled alongside of the Richmond. Lieut. Schley walked up the ladder.

"I expected to see the Captain of the Owaseo," said Capt. Alden. "I'm the captain of the Owaseo," replied the Lieutenant. Capt. Alden is locked up in his cabin. I locked him up. He's drunk. I put him under arrest."

"Get back to your ship," said Capt. Alden, "and the first thing you do release the Captain. Then report to me in writing that he is incapacitated by illness. And now Capt. Alden smiled; don't be in too great a hurry to get command of a ship, Mr. Schley."

Lieut. Schley saw considerable service in operations on the Mississippi River. He took part in the engagements which led up to the capture of Fort Hudson, La., and he got honorable mention in special orders. He was executive officer of the gunboat Owaseo until 1868 and then he served at the Pacific station. He suppressed an insurrection of Chinese coolies in the Chinch Islands in 1864 and a year later in a San Salvador revolution he landed 100 men to protect the United States Consulate.

For three years he was assigned to duty at the Naval Academy, and then he took part in the Korean troubles in 1871. A year later he came back to the Naval Academy as head of the department of foreign languages. He was made a Commander in 1874, and for five years he was at the North and South Atlantic stations and on the west coast of Africa.

One of the things that distinguished Schley's career was the rescue of the Greely party in the north polar regions. He was put in command of the relief expedition and he found Lieut. Greely and six survivors at Cape Sabine. He brought them back and Congress gave him a gold medal. The Legislature of Maryland gave him a gold watch—the one he carried yesterday—and the Humane Society of Massachusetts gave him a gold medal. Further recognition came from President Arthur, who put him in charge of the bureau of equipment and recruiting. He was made a Captain and remained as chief of this bureau until 1883.

For three years he commanded the Baltimore. In the fall of 1891 sailors from the Baltimore were attacked by Chileans in the streets of Valparaiso and some of them killed. Schley's word was that the Chilean cruisers Esmeralda and Almirante Cochran and several torpedo boats were about to attack the Baltimore. In spite of the odds he decided to give them fight. He personally requested a German and a British warship, which were in the harbor, to move so that the range of his guns should be unobstructed. They said that they would move with pleasure, but the Chileans did not appear and the battle was off.

While in command of the Baltimore Schley took the body of John Ericsson, the inventor, to Sweden. The King gave him a gold medal. After leaving the Baltimore he became a lighthouse inspector again, and for a time he was in command of the New York. In 1898 he was commissioned Commodore and put in command of the north Atlantic squadron.

At once he became a prominent naval figure in the Spanish-American war, and as a result of the battle of Santiago there was a bitter controversy in the navy and out of it by partisans of Admiral Schley and Admiral Sampson. Admiral Schley was in command of the Brooklyn, which was the flagship of what was known as the Flying Squadron. Admiral Sampson was on his flagship, the New York, when Admiral Cervera, in command of the Spanish fleet attempted to escape from Santiago harbor on July 3, 1898. Admiral Sampson had started for Siboney, several miles away, to confer with Gen. Shafter of the American land forces. Admiral Schley was outside of Santiago harbor. His flagship, the Brooklyn, made a manoeuvre which afterward became known as "the loop." The friends of Admiral Schley held that it was an excellent bit of naval strategy while the partisans of Admiral Sampson contended that Admiral Schley was running away and that by the manoeuvre he had endangered the other vessels of the squadron. Some of the movements of Schley a few weeks before were also criticized.

After three years, in which many bitter statements were made, Schley, who had become a Rear Admiral in 1896, demanded a court of inquiry. The court consisted of Admiral George Dewey, chairman, and Rear Admirals A. E. K. Benham and F. M. Ramsay. Schley's appeal for vindication resulted in a general condemnation of the court for his conduct in the Santiago campaign. The members of the court unanimously held that Schley's conduct was characterized by vacillation, dilatoriness and lack of enterprise.

The court was a unit in reporting adversely to Admiral Schley on his delay at Cienfuegos, the character of the Cienfuegos blockade and his disobedience of the Navy Department's orders to remain at Santiago. The loop manoeuvre, the court held, was made to keep the Brooklyn from getting too close to the Spanish ships, and that this manoeuvre at a critical period in the battle endangered the Texas, causing her to stop and back her engines.

Admiral Dewey made a separate report in which he said he regarded Schley as commander in chief of the Santiago battle. For this Admiral Dewey got a mild reprimand from the Secretary of the Navy, who approved of the court's findings, and later President Roosevelt said that there was no commander at the battle, but it was a "captain's fight." Schley said he was glad that his had an opportunity to contribute to a victory that seems large enough for all of us.

Schley appealed from the decision of the court, saying that the most important question was who was in command at Santiago? had been ignored. His appeal was denied. In 1905 he published a book called "Forty-five Years Under the Flag." In one part of it he wrote:

"If the battle here related had miscarried or if through mismanagement the result had been a defeat, that day there would have been no difficulty whatever about who was in command or who would have had to bear the blame. It is as certain in that event that there would have been no effort to prove that the New York was without signal distress, no claim that it was a Captain's battle, or any other of the sophistries that were invented in the aftermath of controversy about this great victory."

Admiral Chadwick, who was Admiral Sampson's second in command, has recently published a book in which he described the loop as a "fine naval manoeuvre."

Admiral Schley was one of those who believed that Dr. Cook discovered the north pole. He was retired from active service on October 1, 1901.

## NAVAL FUNERAL FOR SCHLEY.

Six Rear Admirals to Act as Pallbearers  
Mr. Meyer's Tribute.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—The sudden death of Rear Admiral Winfield Scott Schley, U. S. N., retired, was a distinct shock to his friends in this city. Secretary of the Navy Meyer sent a letter of condolence to Mrs. Schley as soon as he heard of the Admiral's death, but he declined to give out the text of his letter until the widow received it.

The Navy Department began preliminary arrangements today for an official funeral. It is assumed that the inter-



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ment will be at Arlington with military honors. Six retired Rear Admirals will act as honorary pallbearers and the funeral service will consist of three battalions of infantry and one of artillery. Last spring Admiral Schley selected a lot in the Arlington National Cemetery for the interment of his remains.

Discussing Admiral Schley's death Secretary of the Navy Meyer said:

"By the sudden death of Admiral Schley the navy has lost a distinguished officer, one who has served since the civil war and has filled many competent positions. Among them was his command of the Greely, Arctic expedition, as chief of the bureau of equipment, in command of the flying squadron and as United States commissioner to arrange for the evacuation of Spain of Porto Rico and other islands in the West Indies."

Admiral Dewey said: "Admiral Schley was a warm hearted, gallant, chivalrous gentleman. The country has lost a loyal servant. I have lost a dear friend of more than fifty years standing."

Dewey, Col. Oct. 2.—Capt. Thomas Schley of the regular army, son of Admiral Schley, obtained leave of absence and left tonight to attend his father's funeral. Capt. Schley says the last time he talked with his father the Admiral expressed his admiration for and pride in the American navy. Capt. Schley has been stationed at Fort Logan near here since last July.

## OBITUARY.

Dr. John Bascom, former professor of political science at Williams College and at one time president of the University of Wisconsin, died at his home in Williams, town last night of heart trouble. Dr. Bascom was only a few hours. He was born at Groton, N. Y., on May 1, 1827, and was graduated from Williams in 1849. He

was graduated from the Andover Theological Seminary in 1855 and received the degree of D. D. from Amherst in 1873 and from Williams in 1897. From 1873 to 1874 he was professor of rhetoric at Williams, and from 1874 to 1887 he was president of the University of Wisconsin. From 1887 until 1900, when he retired, he was professor of political science at Williams. He was the author of many books on rhetoric, ethics, philosophy and theology, among them "Philosophy of History," "The Science of Mind," "Ethics the New Theology," and "The Historical Interpretation of Philosophy." He leaves a widow, Emma Sheffield Bascom; two daughters, Florence Bascom, a geologist at Bryn Mawr, and Miss Jennie Bascom of Williamstown, and a son, George Bascom of California.

Thomas Francis Byrne died last night of chronic gastritis at his home, 105 East Twenty-eighth street. He was senior member of the firm of Byrne & Murphy, master plumbers, who installed the plumbing in the subway, the Singer Building, the Whitehall Building, and several of the larger New York hotels. He was a member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, of the American Irish Historical Society of Rhode Island, of the Bay State Yacht Club, of the Catholic Club, of which he was a governor of the New York Athletic Club, the National Democratic Club, and of the Decade Club, which was the Tammany club in his district. Mr. Byrne was born in this city in 1845. His wife, a sister of the late Justice John Henry McCarthy, survives him with two sons.

Sister Mary Borgia Boylan, who had been the principal of St. Francis Xavier Academy in Brooklyn for eighteen years, died on Saturday in the convent attached to the church in her sixty-fourth year. She joined the order of the Sisters of St. Joseph in 1866 and had been attached to various schools in the Brooklyn diocese until the close of her life. She labored in St. James High School before her transfer to St. Francis Xavier Academy.

Robert Corrae Welsh, an architect, died suddenly at his home yesterday in Morristown, N. J. He was in his fifty-sixth year. He was born in Washington, D. C., and was educated at the University of Zurich, Switzerland. He is survived by his wife, who was Miss Virginia Rose of Tarrytown, and two daughters.

## NO COSTS FOR ATTORNEY BASK.

The Tail Doesn't Go With the Hide in Oneida County, Says the Surrogate.

UTICA, Oct. 1.—Abram J. Bask, a New York attorney, made an application today for costs out of the estate of Amelia E. Darling of Utica, who died some years ago and left about \$111,000, and for some legal matters which are going on yet. The attorney had succeeded in obtaining a ruling that his client, Sarah J. Kellogg of New York, was entitled to interest from the time the letters were issued.

"I assume," said he, "that I will be granted a bill of costs out of the estate."

"Why?" asked Surrogate Sexton. "My client has been to the expense of sending me here to establish her rights," he replied.

"Very true, but why should people who are not interested in your matter help your client to pay you? She has won her point and will receive considerable more as the result of your efforts," said the Surrogate firmly but kindly.

"I know, but we are usually allowed costs when we win in a contest in New York city. The tail should go with the hide," persisted the lawyer.

"The tail does not go with the hide in this county any more. We have the custom here now of letting the estates keep the hide, and in justifiable instances we occasionally give the attorneys a piece of the tail," said Surrogate Sexton.

"I understand that there is a good deal of denigrating done in this county. Still I think that I should have costs," said the lawyer.

"No, the people not interested in your points should not pay. No costs will be allowed," declared the Surrogate, and the New York attorney sat down with a disgruntled air.

## Exuberant Italians Fined.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Oct. 2.—Eight Italian-Americans whose enthusiastic endorsement of Italy's war policy resulted in a fracture of the local ordinances were fined \$5 apiece in the police court today by Recorder Yost. The men gathered at Walnut and Forest streets early this morning, sang patriotic airs and shouted defiance to Turkey.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

## Tightens Her Skin—Loses Her Wrinkles

(From Social Mirror)

"I want to tell you how easily and quickly I got rid of my wrinkles. While in London a friend, much envied because of her youthful appearance, gave me a formula for a home-made preparation which has the effect of instantly tightening the skin, thus smoothing out wrinkles and furrows."

"The principal ingredient is powdered saccharine, which I found could be procured at drug stores here. An ounce of saccharine dissolved in a half pint of witch hazel. After bathing my face in this but once the transformation was so marvelous I looked years younger. Even the deep crow's feet creases about my neck. It seems difficult to believe that anything could produce results like these, but several to whom I recommended the remedy have been similarly helped, including an elderly lady whose cheeks had become quite baggy."

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